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places. For example, in the paper on "Stellar Photometry" published in the *Proceedings,* Volume 11, the discussion of the path described by stars at various declinations in the field of a telescope when the axis is not properly adjusted, was prepared by him. Not only a mathematician, he was proficient in many languages. "A Note on the Battle of Pharsalus" was the result of re-reading Caesar's "De Bello Civili," which he did for recreation. He amused himself in writing verse both in Latin and in English. One of these poems written at the time of his wife's death has been published since his own death; the Latin version in the Harvard Graduates' Magazine, the English version in Popular Astronomy.

Professor Searle was the most modest of men. His extremely retiring disposition probably accounts for his not accepting Dr. Gould's invitation in 1869 to go as his assistant to Cordoba. Later, he might have been appointed director of another observatory, if he had been willing. His life flowed in a quiet stream. It was as he would have it. The turmoil of strenuous life did not attract him. From youth he was not keen for even the ordinary pleasures of society, and yet he had many warm friends, and a host of acquaintances. All who knew him well, were delighted with his conversational powers. His sense of humor and the merry twinkle in his eye as he recounted some episode were passports to friendliness. His philosophical studies made his thinking clear. When he spoke, it was as one having the authority of careful thought. In discussing any subject he had a succinctness of expression which swept away all intricacies and left the matter in outlines readily understood. He was of a type, not so common at the present day, of a scholarly gentleman, versed in many branches of learning, and keenly susceptible to the delights of music, of art, and the manifestations of nature.

EDWARD S. KING.

WILLIAM THOMPSON SEDGWICK (1855–1921).

Fellow in Class II, Section 3, 1886.

William T. Sedgwick, a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences since 1886, died suddenly in Boston, January 25, 1921, at the age of 66 years, while still in the full tide of his activities as a teacher, investigator and public servant. The son of William and Anne Thompson Sedgwick, and a descendant of Robert Sedgwick, who settled in Boston in 1636, he was born in West Hartford, Connecticut, December 29, 1855, and throughout his life cherished the traditions of his New England origin and training. He graduated with high rank from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1877, and taught physiological chemistry in Chittenden's laboratory in 1878–1879. In 1879 he became Fellow and subsequently Assistant in Biology at Johns Hopkins University, where he took the degree of Ph.D. in 1881, and in the same year married Mary Catherine Rice of New Haven. He received the honorary degrees of Sc.D. (Yale, 1909) and LL.D. (University of Cincinnati, 1920) and was a member of many learned societies, serving as president of the American Society of Naturalists, of the American Public Health Association, and of the Society of American Bacteriologists, of which he was one of the founders and the first president. He was a member of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, of the Advisory Board of the United States Hygienic Laboratory, of the Public Health Council of Massachusetts, of the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, and of other important organizations. He served as president of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association in 1900 and of the State Association in 1901; and from 1897 down to the time of his death was curator of the Lowell Institute of Boston.

In 1883 he became Professor of Biology in the Department of Biology, later known as the Department of Biology and Public Health, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then under the presidency of Francis Walker. As head of that department he began a service in the teaching of general biology and in the public health movement in America that continued for nearly forty years and brought distinction alike to himself and to his institution, rendering his laboratory one of the important centers of biological work in America. The culmination of the honors that he received came in the last year of his life when he served as exchange professor to the universities of Cambridge and of Leeds, and also as a representative of the Intitute of Technology, Harvard University, the American Public Health Association and the U. S. Public Health Service at the International Health Conference at Brussels. In both capacities, as foreign observers have testified, his lectures and addresses made a deep impression, carrying a message from America to the older world that went far beyond the merely technical aspects of his subject.

He was the author of important technical papers and general addresses, too numerous to be listed here, and also of several larger works. Among these may be mentioned the "General Biology," a text-book published jointly with E. B. Wilson (1886), "The Human Mechanism," published with Theodore Hough (1906), "A Short History of Science," with H. W. Tyler (1917), and above all the "Principles of Sanitary Science" (1902) which at once took its place as the standard work on the subject and assured Sedgwick's position as one of the foremost leaders in this field.

Sedgwick's life was the uneventful one of a teacher and investigator, happy in his work, in his friends and in a home life singularly congenial and rich; but even its bare outline impresses us with his versatility and the wide range of his interests. He was a born teacher, one who loved his work and kept always in view a higher ideal than merely to impart information. He knew how to inspire his students and followers with his own buoyant eagerness, thoroughness and tenacity of purpose. He taught them to think straight, aim high and work hard. A sane and good humored optimism was inseparable from his personality; and not less characteristic were the sturdy common sense and shrewd sense of humor with which he was wont to illuminate the dry technicalities of his subject, driving home the underlying principles by the use of homely and telling illustrations that made them living realities never to be forgotten. In these respects Sedgwick was indeed a teacher unrivalled, as many generations of "Tech" students can bear witness. He made comrades of his students, and they gave to him affectionate and enduring friendship. Alike by precept and by the example of his own life he taught them that man does not live by bread alone; that the student of science fails to attain his largest measure of success if his mind be not kept open to the larger world of literature, art and human fellowship. His students felt towards him an almost filial regard and learned to look to him in their later lives for wise and helpful counsel. In this respect he has with good reason been compared to Dr. Arnold, but as one of his former students has finely said: "The master of Rugby was far off on the snowy heights. Sedgwick was in the midst of the rush of life and he held us by the hand."

Though Sedgwick's early inclination was towards the study of physiology and medicine he later gravitated irresistibly into sanitary science and conservation of the public health; and in this field he was one of the earliest and most prominent pioneers. He and his many pupils contributed more than any other to the emancipation of these subjects from medicine in the narrower sense, and their recognition as important independent branches of applied biology which offer the widest opportunities for public service outside the practise of medicine. To this end he contributed by important studies on epidemics, largely in connection with the work of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts and the Lawrence Experimental Station, by the work of numerous students trained in his laboratory, and especially by the publication in 1902 of his authoritative work on Sanitary Science and the Public Health, referred to above, which has recently been characterized by competent authority as still the best existing epitome of the subject.

The interest in public welfare displayed in these various activities, was but one side of a larger interest in educational and civic problems that drew him into many other forms of public service. He was a valued member or trustee of many public institutions, in and outside of Boston. He played a prominent part in the struggle for civil service reform in Massachusetts in 1900–1901, and then and later delivered many public addresses on subjects connected with the general welfare. During his long service as curator of the Lowell Institute he became widely known to the citizens of Boston, winning general esteem by the breadth of view and enlightened regard for the public interest with which for so many years he administered his important trust.

As one who had the privilege of intimate friendship with him for more than forty years, the writer may be permitted finally to emphasize Sedgwick's high minded and noble character. He was a man of vision, of lofty ideals, of faith in the eternal fitness of things. No man was less self-seeking or more appreciative of others. He was kindly, generous and human, with a gift for friendship that made him the center of an always enlarging circle of friends and enriched his life with widely varied human interests. To those friends he gave a loyalty and ever ready helpfulness that knew no change with the passing years. He exemplified the best traditions of his profession as an inspiring teacher and a leader of research in his chosen field. His friends and colleagues rejoiced in his achievements as if they had belonged in part to them; and they will cherish the memory of his happy and useful life.[1]

EDMUND B. WILSON.

ELMER ERNEST SOUTHARD (1876–1920).

Fellow in Class II, Section 4, 1911.

Dr. Elmer Ernest Southard died in New York City on February 8, 1920 after a very brief illness at the age of forty-three.

When stricken down by the fatal infection he was busily engaged in making a series of communications dealing with his special field of work. He was at the height of his power, and his accomplishments might well be considered an earnest of still richer productivity in the years to come. A man of incessant industry, with a keen and alert intellect, restlessly searching after the solution of age-long problems, he had a personality which won him many warm friendships, and a talent for inspiring his associates and pupils.

After an education in the public schools of Boston, and at Harvard College, he graduated from the Medical School in 1901. Immediately after graduation he began to occupy himself with that sphere of investigation with which he later continued to identify himself so closely. He became early associated with the pathological work of the Massachusetts State Hospitals for the Insane. In 1909 he became Bullard Professor of Neuropathology. In 1912 he was appointed Director of the newly established Boston Psychopathic Hospital (at that time called the Psychopathic Department of the Boston State Hospital).

The value of a scientific worker is only in part to be estimated by the published results of his personal investigations. Equally important may be the influence of the worker on associates and pupils, on the community where he lives, on the whole body of professional workers who are working in the same field as himself. The influence

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[1] The writer desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to appreciative reviews of Professor Sedgwick's life and work by two of his former pupils, Samuel C. Prescott (*Technology Review* for April, 1921) and C. E. A. Winslow (*Journal of Bacteriology*, May, 1921).